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A BOOK FROM JAPAN

Reviewed by A. N. M.

From "THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN"

We have heard a good deal of Japan lately but not as a market for English literature. It is interesting to receive from the Hokuseido Press of Tokio, the proprietor of which is Mr. Y. Nakatsuchi, a volume of Lafcadio Hearn's translations of Guy de Maupassant which is published under the title of "The Adventures of Walter Schnaffs and Other Stories."

From this and other indications it appears that there is in Japan a considerable sale of English and American books and, as we see, that some are actually published there. As a circular letter from the press puts it: "The Motto of the Hokuseido Press is to publish English Works of Lasting Merit, Classical and Modern, English Works of First Magnitude relating to Japan and Japanese, and also English Translations of Japanese Literature, guaranteeing Highest Level of Accuracy and Most Excellent Format of the Publications." And so we have here a comely volume with an introduction by Mr. Albert Mordell, who quotes Hearn's opinion that Maupassant is "the greatest story-teller that the European world has ever known." Perhaps the phrase was intended to leave open the possibility of going one better for an Eastern writer. Most of us are very much in the dark about Japanese literature. We may recall that Mr. Harold Rubinstein described a young Japanese, Mr. Kurata Hyakuzo, as "among the greatest dramatists and profoundest thinkers of the age."

There are over a score of tales in the volume before us, and a previous volume, also edited by Mr. Mordell, contained the rest of the forty-four which Hearn translated. It was a notable performance and this book is a very interesting one. It may be remarked that the prices quoted for Hearn's books in the advertisements are in dollars, and doubtless they have had a special appeal for American readers; indeed, it appears that Hearn's choice of Maupassant's stories was limited because they, or most of them, appeared in a New Orleans paper which could not yield indefinite space and must confine itself "to those which did not conflict with Southern ideas of womanhood and chastity."

I don't know whether, in the storms of criticism that have swept over literature, there has been any damage to Maupassant's reputation; whether he has faded a little into the background. Perhaps a majority of those whose opinions we should respect would yet be disposed to put "Boule de Suif" at the head of the world's short stories. It is impossible to make absolute distinctions or to range artists and their work as they do golfers and lawn tennis stars. I should be baffled in any attempt to compare Maupassant with Conrad or Henry James or Sherwood Anderson or Katherine Mansfield or Tchekhov. I don't think there is a better short story than Conrad's "Amy Foster" he seems to me more poignant than Maupassant, who slips more easily into tragedy. Is it a reasonable distinction that modern writers are generally more responsible, have a closer sense of realities, than Maupassant? Some of these stories of his will hardly bear examination. He is content to make the impression, to appeal to feeling; it does not matter about thought. He seems to carry his atmosphere about with him and his peculiar depth of sentiment has little of the comrade's pity. At his best he can be extraordinarily simple and fine. "The Return," for instance, which is a variant of the Enoch Arden theme, has a force and directness of dialogue that it is vain to praise.

In such a book as this one is apt to look for the outstanding, but this should not be necessary; a work of art is not a proclamation. The title piece is hardly a masterpiece, but it is an effective piece of ironical humour; one reads "En Voyage" coldly as a kind of sentimental melodrama till it is shaken by an astonishing final interrogation. Maupassant has the Frenchman's adoration of the

mother; his suicide turns to her at the last: "Certainly the most violent pain one can feel is that of a mother when she loses her first child, or that of a man when he loses his mother." Sentimental dogma helps him to refinements of emotion. In "The Colonel's Ideas" he is a Frenchman, too, with a prettiness in desperation, gallantly in double sense. "Mohammed Friponille" has a setting of exquisite sensuousness. "A light heat, a winged heat, caressed our skin. And sometimes came warmer breezes, heavy—laden with a vague, strange smell, the smell of Africa." One can imagine Maupassant—and Hearn, too, perhaps appreciating Conrad's writing about Africa and the East and, particularly, the awakening at the end of "Youth" where the exhausted sailors in their boat at the jetty opened their eyes to see the men of the East gazing down at them. I think that Maupassant and Conrad had something in common, a consciousness of romance as deeply mysterious. But Conrad would never have been guilty of the violent impossibilities of this story.

This is a world of imperfections. Maupassant was a great artist who used the truth as far as it suited his purpose. And, like everybody else, he was not always at the top of his form. "The Confession" strides one as the invention of a tired man, without moderation and reality. "A Coward," curiously, has a parallel in a story by Mr. Wells, and a comparison would hardly be to Wells's disadvantage. But it is poor work to seek for faults in the work of a distinguished man. It is not only the writer who is not always in his best form; you may be in good or bad form for reading. A short story may hit some and miss others. It is possible even to hesitate which way to go, whether to be for it or against it. The impeccable critic does not exist; a man does not even know his own mind. Perhaps it would be a bore to know it too well. Might it be said that short stories are a tricky form of literature? In detail Maupassant may be questioned, but as a whole he stands triumphant.

Guy de Maupassant

THE ADVENTURES OF WALTER SCHNAFFS AND OTHER STORIES

Translated by

Lafcadio Hearn

Price ¥2.00

With an Introduction by

Albert Mordell

Postage 10 sen

He who wishes to read a selection from Maupassant can do no better than rely on Hearn's choice both for literary quality and artistic translation.

A NEUTRAL CHINCHOW IS JAPAN'S DEMAND: INUKAI TELLS AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Dec. 14. — Ki Inukai declared today, in the first interview he has granted since becoming Premier, that Japan did not covet one inch of ground in Manchuria.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang must remove his army from the Chinchow district, the Premier said, and as soon as he did, "Japan will evacuate occupied points outside the South Manchuria Railway zone and peace will be restored to Manchuria."

"I don't see any other way out of the difficulty," he added. "Chang himself must realize that."

The Premier had to convey his ideas through an interpreter, but he made up for this handicap by graphic gestures. He drew with his finger an imaginary map of Manchuria and China on the jade-green plush cover of the table behind which he sat. At another time, to illustrate what he termed the absurdity of big armies and navies, he set down a teacup which he called Asia, an ash tray to represent America, and a matchbox to serve as Europe. Waving a hand at these symbols of the continents, he declared:

"America is the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. No country would be so foolish as to think even for a moment of attempting war against America in her isolated position. You are too far away."

Calls Our Forces "Luxury."

"If America took the lead, all the other nations, including Japan, would follow suit. America, with her splendid army and navy, reminds me of a young lady with an enormous diamond necklace—it's all show; pure luxury."

The Premier set forth the Japanese-Manchurian policy in these words:

"All we insist on is that China respect our treaty rights, under which Japan has acquired vast interests approximating 2,000,000,000 yen (normally \$1,000,000,000), and that there be guarantees of the safety of the Japanese and the nearly 800,000 Koreans who are Japanese subjects, so that they may live in peace and carry on their respective enterprises."

"Why, we wouldn't take Manchuria as a gift," he chuckled. "We'd have to look after and protect all those 30,000,000 Chinese—and feed them."

"Now the Chinese are peaceful people," he said. "They're not warriors by any means, and they really hate to fight. I know the Chinese well."

"Nor does Japan want any part of China proper. Nobody but a fool would have any such thought. Any one who knows China's long history, the characteristics of the race, the vastness of the country, must realize that for Japan or any other nation to try to wrest from

them any part of their territory would be an impossible task. Their greatest weapon is the economic boycott, and they are also masters at passive resistance."

The Premier recalled the time when Sun Yat Sen left China and came to Tokyo, staying at the Inukai home for nearly a year before going on to the United States. The Premier also knows Chiang Kai-shek personally and Eugene Chen.

"I have known Chiang for years, and Chen too," he said. "They came to see me many times when they were here last Spring."

"But one of the difficulties in Manchuria is that many Chinese have the belief—the obsession I might call it—that we covet Manchuria."

"It is the war lords there who have caused all this trouble. The greedy war lords are one of China's greatest drawbacks."

"But knowing Chiang as I do, I believe it might be possible in the near future to bring about direct negotiations for settlement of the Manchurian difficulty. Chiang is a thinking man."

The new Premier, exponent of economic progress, emphasized that he favored the open door policy in Manchuria, and asserted that Japan welcomed foreign capital to aid the development of that country.

"All this," he said, "would in time help Japan's interests by increasing trade and improving conditions generally."

Another cause of friction between Japan and China was the question of extraterritoriality, the Premier said.

"Until this is definitely settled, there is no chance of bringing the anti-Japanese boycott to an end," he said.

"Furthermore, extraterritoriality is responsible for anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese, and I have more or less sympathy with them in this respect, for Japan faced a similar situation sixty years ago."

"The United States took the lead in abolishing extraterritoriality in this country, and since I have touched on the subject, right here I want to express gratitude to the American people for that considerate act, which we have by no means forgotten."

In response to a question regarding disarmament, the Premier said, "I favor it. One of the most absurd ideas in the world is the insistence upon maintaining large armies and navies."

The Premier's son came in and reminded him of another appointment. He rose and bowed gravely, but as he turned away he remarked with a smile that he hoped America would soon get over its streak of thrift and "buy more silk—Japan needs the money."

—New York Times, Dec. 15, 1931.

Chang Hsueh-liang. 張學良

Chinchow. 錦州

evacuate occupied points outside the South Manchuria Railway zone. 滿鐵附屬地外の占據地點から撤退(兵)する

jade-green plush cover of the table. 硬玉緑色のプラシビロード(毛の長いビロード)のテーブル掛

it's all show. 大げさな見せかけばかり物なんだ

masters at passive resistance. 消極的抵抗の名人

Sun Yat-sen. (故)孫逸仙

Eugene Chen. 陳友仁(現南京政府外交部長)

Chiang Kai-shek. 蔣介石(前南京政府首席)

war lords. 諸軍閥

one of China's greatest drawbacks. 支那の最大の障害の一つ

the open door policy. 門戸開放政策

direct negotiations for settlement of the Manchurian difficulty. 滿洲問題の解決の爲の直接交渉

extraterritoriality. 治外法權

there is no chance of bringing the anti-Japanese boycott to an end. 排日貨(運動)を終絶せしむる見込がない

is responsible for anti-foreign feeling. 排外思想の原因をなして居る

took the lead in. 率先して——した
soon get over its streak of thrift. 其節約氣分を打破する

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA:

Japanese Statements and Foreign Comments
Sino-Japanese Dispute in Manchuria

(支那地名註付) 四六判 八〇頁 定價三十錢 送料 増補十二版
四錢 發行

世界注目の焦點！ 我民族の生命線滿洲問題に關して充分なる認識を得んとする士は本書を讀まざるべからず！

我帝國政府の對外聲明書其他在支在日外人記者の批評歐米新聞の論評を蒐集したるもの特に米人リー氏の名論、同ソコルスキー氏の卓見等未だ嘗て此の如き條理を盡し、事實に精通したる文獻を見ず、時文英語研究者は勿論一般國民諸士の一讀を薦む。

Honjo Explains Necessity of Chinchow Control

By Hallet Abend

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Dec. 14. — "Imperative!" was the emphatic one-word reply given by General Honjo, Japanese commander in Manchuria, this afternoon when he was asked if military necessity, as viewed by Japan, would not make necessary the evacuation of the Chinese troops from the Chinchow zone. This reply was later amplified by Major General Miyake, General Honjo's Chief of Staff, who explained:

"The Chinese troops based upon Chinchow are continuously utilizing irregulars and other sympathizers in attempts to assault the Japanese Army and Japanese residents and have already carried out such policies. They obviously are trying to disturb peace and order in districts where Japanese troops are stationed and unless the Chinese withdraw from Chinchow the security of all life and property interests of the Japanese and Chinese in all Manchuria will be perpetually menaced.

"The quality of discipline of the Chinese troops in the Chinchow district is very bad and it is considered the existence of this body of soldiery in a nearby area will be as dangerous as a cancerous growth to the health of human beings. There is no food for them inside the Great Wall, so they following the historical precedent of utilizing Chinchow as a base for their operations in their hopes to reconquest Manchuria and therefore must get out."

High Command's Attitude

The foregoing summarizes the attitude of the Japanese high command on the troublesome Chinchow problem now that the League of Nations has adjourned without action on this point and Nanking has repudiated earlier proposals for the creation of a neutral zone.

General Honjo further clarified his attitude during a discussion of the suppression of bandits.

"I hope," stated General Honjo, "the suppression of banditry in the future will be carried out by the authorities under a Chinese administration of Manchuria, but in the present stage they lack sufficient power because the presence of the old Manchurian militarists in Chinchow insistently incites bandit activity, which causes the Manchurian Provisional Government to remain unstable and unable to gather authority. Therefore in order to make Manchuria a prosperous, peaceful paradise it is imperative that all the Chinchow Chinese militarists should be swept away from the Manchurian provinces."

Until such time as the new Manchurian régime develops armed forces sufficient to handle the bandit problem and insure against attack "by other possible enemies," the Japanese military forces now here will, it is understood, be willing to shoulder the burden of maintaining stability.

Proof of Aid to Bandits

General Honjo, when asked if army headquarters possessed actual evidence of Chinese troops on this side of Chinchow supplying arms, munitions and money to incite bandits and irregulars to attack the South Manchuria Railway, bluntly replied, "I can prove it." General Miyake followed this by declaring:

"On Dec. 1 General Yu Hsi-hsan sent a carload of munitions from the South Wall to Payantala, which was distributed among his irregulars. On Dec. 5 General Chie supplied 60,000 cartridges to the irregulars. Tai Chih-pu, the most powerful bandit chief in Manchuria, had his forces recently formally incorporated into the general reserve self-defense corps and these were supplied with four trench mortars, machine guns and several tens of thousands of cartridges, according to an official letter. Aside from other evidence, it is remarkable that, though the irregulars often fight the Japanese, their munitions never are exhausted."

In view of this extraordinary situation, General Miyake declared Japan no longer considers herself bound by the restrictions of old treaties which limit the Japanese military forces in Manchuria to a maximum of 16,600 men. It is gathered that if reinforcements are found necessary the Japanese attitude will be that China, by her repeated violation of many treaties, created a situation which absolves Japan from the limitation of obligations signed at the close of the Russo-Japanese War.

Despite the official attitude, the Japanese soldiers in Manchuria today total only about 14,000 fit for active service. The garrison here at the outbreak of hostilities in September and subsequent reinforcements, General Honjo said today, amount to only 15,500, while the casualties total 212 killed, including fourteen officers, 486 wounded, including twenty-eight officers, and 400 cases of frost-bite. An additional 400 soldiers were sent to Tientsin from Manchuria.

Backs Tokyo on Railways

When asked if in a military sense the South Manchuria Railway zone was now officially interpreted as to include all Manchurian railways nominally Chinese-owned but built with Japanese money, General Honjo answered:

"Until now the Imperial Japanese Army Headquarters had no time for the necessary explanation of this matter but the military interpretation of this problem is exactly the same as that published by the imperial government."

The last phrase referred to Tokyo's note to Nanking declaring that since China had not met her obligations, these railways "may be regarded as properties of the South Manchuria Railway."

Told of the great uneasiness in foreign financial and business circles of Manchuria lest the Japanese create a mono-

poly of trade equivalent to closing the "open door," and told that officials of the Chinese Provisional Government here declare they were forced to purchase Japanese goods under duress, General Honjo hotly replied:

"There is absolutely no truth in the story that the Japanese military forcibly suggested the purchase of Japanese merchandise."

Buy American Plane Gasoline

"The army headquarters always are attempting equal treatment for Japanese and for foreign merchants," General Miyake added. "For example, the Japanese Ordnance Department changed past manner of purchasing only from Japanese firms and now is buying from the Standard Oil Company of New York and from the Texas Company all gasoline for airplanes. Army headquarters approves and adheres to the declaration of the imperial government about the open door and equal Manchurian opportunities, the army always acting to assist in making effective the government's policy.

"Though many interested, unscrupulous adventurers may come to Manchuria, expecting to take advantage of the troubled conditions, the army is maintaining a policy of strict control of their attempted activities."

General Honjo closed the interview by referring to the worries of foreign firms which sold on credit to Chang Hsueh-liang airplanes and various war equipment which later was captured by the Japanese.

"The disposal of these war materials is now under serious consideration," he said.

—New York Times, Dec. 15, 1931.

military necessity, as viewed by Japan. 日本(側)から見たる軍事的必要

Chief of Staff. 参謀長

irregulars. 不正規兵

the security of all life and property interests. 生命及び財産(に關する)凡ゆる利益の安全

a base for their operations. 彼等の軍事行為に對する策源地(根據地)

high command. 司令部

the League of Nations. 國際聯盟

Nanking. 此場合は、南京政府

the creation of a neutral zone. 中立地帯の創設

suppression of bandits. 匪賊の鎮壓

a Chinese administration of Manchuria. 滿洲の支那政府

old Manchurian militarists. 舊滿洲軍閥
incites bandit activity. 匪賊の活動を煽動する

it is imperative that —. — する事は絶對必要だ

Manchurian Provisional Government. 滿洲臨時政府

the new Manchurian régime. 新滿洲政權
insure against attack by "other possible enemies." 「其他にあるかも知れない敵」に依る襲撃に對し(安全を)保證する
shoulder the burden of maintaining stability. 平和(安全)を維持する負擔を負ふ

(To be continued to page 7)

南日恒太郎先生の遺稿から

THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN;

A CHILD'S STORY

ハメリンのまだらの虚無僧

By Browning.

(WRITTEN FOR, AND INSCRIBED TO, W. M. THE YOUNGER)

(ウィリーののためにつる)

Hamelin Town's in Brunswick,
By famous Hanover city;
The river Weser, deep and wide,
Washes its walls on the southern side;
A pleasanter spot you never spied;
But, when begins my ditty,
Almost five hundred years ago,
To see the townsfolk suffer so
From vermin, was a pity.

フランスキックの	ハメリンは
名高きハノヴに	ほどちかし、
町の南を	ウェーザ川
あらふ淵瀬も	はるばると、
世にも見ごとな	そのけしき。
されどこれより	お話しの
大凡そ五百年前に	
町の人々	害獣に
悩みなやんだ	あはれさよ。

Rats!

They fought the dogs and killed the cats,
And bit the babies in their cradles,
And ate the cheeses out of the vats,
And licked the soup from the cook's own ladles,
Split open the kegs of salted sprats,
Made nests inside men's Sunday hats,
And even spoiled the women's chats,
By drowning their speaking
With shrieking and squeaking
In fifty different sharps and flats.

鼠ども、	
犬と闘ひ	猫殺し
寝てる赤兒に	かぢりつき
桶のチーズを	くひあらし
コック等が汲みとる	ソップなめすり
鹽漬の鯉の桶を	くひやぶり
晴れの帽子に	巢を構へ
さすが女の	おしやべりも
できぬくらゐに	啼きさわざ
チウチウキウキウ	その調子
千變萬化	はかられず。

At last the people in a body
To the Town Hall came flocking:
" 'Tis clear," cried they, "our Mayor 's a noddie;
And as for our Corporation—shocking

To think we buy gowns lined with ermine
For dolts that can't or won't determine
What 's best to rid us of our vermin!
You hope, because you're old and obese,
To find in the furry civic robe ease?
Rouse up, Sirs! Give your brains a racking
To find the remedy we're lacking,
Or, sure as fate, we'll send you packing!"
At this the Mayor and Corporation
Quaked with a mighty consternation.

やがて人々	市役所へ
皆押寄せて	罵つた、
『市長無能と	みとめるぞ。
議員めらにも	おどろいた
伊達に役目を	させばせぬ
禍のぞく	決心も
力もまたぬ	阿呆ども。
役服ばかり	着飾つて
ぬらくらするな	奮起しろ。
きかれば皆んな	追出すぞ』
云はれて市長	もろともに
震へ上つた	議員ども。

幸福皇子そのほか

附 = 米國に於ける新らしき村

(近日出来)

四六版美本 定價一圓五十錢 送料十錢

本書は故南日先生の遺稿を集めたもので、收むるものは Wilde の "The Happy Prince", Lafcadio Hearn 作の "Bird and the Girl", 同じく "A Legend", 或は Houghton 作喜劇 "Fancy Free" 又詩の方面では De La Mare の "The Willow", Cambell の "The Old Woman", William Barnes の "The Mother's Dream", Whitman の小品等、巻末に著者の筆になれる「月に關する英詩」と題する論文、又 Cartwright の「勞資協調論」の一節で數十年前既に米國に於て出現し消滅し去つた共產村一住民の告白等々興味溢るゝ諸名篇に配するに先生一流の名譯文を以てした現代稀に見る名著である。

An hour they sat in council,
At length the Mayor broke silence:
"For a guilder I'd my ermine gown sell;
I wish I were a mile hence!
It's easy to bid one rack one's brain—
I'm sure my poor head aches again,
I've scratched it so, and all in vain.
Oh for a trap, a trap, a trap!"
Just as he said this, what should hap
At the chamber door, but a gentle tap?
"Bless us," cried the Mayor, "what's that?"
(With the Corporation as he sat,
Looking little though wondrous fat;
Nor brighter was his eye, nor moister
Than a too-long-opened oyster,
Save when at noon his paunch grew mutinous)
"Only a scraping of shoes on the mat?
Anything like the sound of a rat
Makes my heart go pit-a-pat!"

そこで協議が	一時間。
やがて市長の	曰くには、
『只の一雨で	役服を
賣つて逃げたい	わしの地位。
工夫しろも	結構ぢやが
工夫にいたむ	此のあたま、
何度掻いても	効もなし。
巧い係蹄でも	ないものか』
折りしもそつと	戸を敲く
音におどろき	市長さん、
「あれば何か」と	念を押す。
(今日は日頃の	布袋さんも
小さくなつて	座つてる。
まなこ曇つて	干からびて
割つてさらした	牡蠣のやう、
そのくせ正午(ひる)に	スッポンを
見ればボンボン(腹)	さわぎ出し)
『靴をこすつた	音だけか。
音さへすれば	鼠かと
胸はびくつく	昨日今日』

The Love of the Alps

(アルプスを戀ふ)

John Addington Symonds

學者として批評家として、又、詩人としてのアディントン・シモンズは日本にもつと知られてよい人である。ルネッサンス研究者としてギリシヤ、中世の研究者としての彼の名聲は英本國に於てあまりにもよく知られてゐる。蒲柳の體質を以て瑞西のダヴェヴォスに轉地し、そこで書いた其等の作物は多大の冊數に達してゐる。しかしまた詩人、文學者としての彼の價值も頗る大きい。本書は「アルプスを戀ふ」以外三篇を収め、何れも行文は流麗、明澄なる心境から湧き出づる詩情と、溢るゝ温かき人情味と、偉大なる自然裡にあつてなせる透徹せる冥想を盛り、幾度讀んでも巻を蔽ふ事が出来ないものがある。恐らくは英文學前世紀後半の異數としてあぐべき數篇であらう。次に試みに其一部を抜いて見る。(近日北星堂發行、註付 定價 50 錢)

The unclouded sunsets and sunrises which often follow one another in September in the Alps, have something terrible. They produce a satiety of splendour, and oppress the mind with a sense of perpetuity. I remember spending such a season in one of the Oberland valleys, high up above the pine-trees, in a little chalet. Morning after morning I awoke to see the sunbeams glittering on the Eiger and the Jungfrau; noon after noon the snow-fields blazed beneath a steady fire; evening after evening they shone like beacons in the red light of the setting sun. Then peak by peak they lost the glow; the soul passed from them, and they stood pale yet weirdly garish against the darkened sky. The stars came out, the moon shone, but not a cloud sailed over the untroubled heavens. Thus day after day for several weeks there was no change, till I was seized with an overpowering horror of unbroken calm. I left the valley for a time; and when I returned to it in wind and rain, I found that the partial veiling of the mountain heights restored the charm which I had lost and made me feel once more at home. The landscape takes a graver tone beneath the mist that hides the higher peaks, and comes drifting, creeping, feeling, through the pines upon their slopes—white, silent, blinding vapour-wreaths around the sable

教へよい英文法書

京都にて S. T. 生

昨年北星堂から發行された中等學校教科書 山田氏の English Grammar を實際に教場で見つて見て得た感想の二三をこゝで述べて見たいと思ふ。

殆どすべての英文法教科書はその巻頭一二頁の中に八品詞を列挙し、各品詞につき四五の例語を載せただけで、その次の Lesson から早速各論に移つて居る。全然文法上の知識のない初學者にはこれだけで八品詞の概念が得られるであらうか。品詞に關する根柢知識がまだ出来ない者が一足跳びに各論に移つても果して十分に理解が出来るだらうか。多年文法教授に従事した評者はいつも此の點で困らされて來た。極端な例かもしれないが最後に至るまで名詞だか形容詞だかまるで見當の附かない生徒すらあつた。これは全くその出發點が間違つて居た爲めではあるまいか。山田氏の English Grammar は此の點に意を用ひ、品詞についての概念が生徒の頭に適確に植附けられるやう最初の二十四頁を費して居るので、各論に入つた後もやり易く又能率もあがつた。

その他數多ある特徴のうちで phrase と preposition との関係、clause と conjunction との関係、何でもなさうに見えて生徒にはむづかしい關係代名詞や passive などに力が注いであるのは嬉しい。

併し一番嬉しく思つたことは文の解剖の仕方である。從來のやり方は唯お體裁だけの解剖であつて、極めて短い簡単な文章ならば窮屈な表の中に語を入れて兎に角お茶は濁せようが、長い文章では全く手も足も出ない。本教科書で始めた方法ではどんなに入つた文章でもその構造が一見して分る様に而も何の造作もなくやつてのけられる。

煩瑣な分類や術語の少いのは形式的な文法をやらうと云ふ人には物足りない氣がするかも知れぬが、實際的な文法をやらうと云ふ中學生にはこれで十分であらう。否無用の術語などに頭を混亂させず、實用的方面に頭を使はせた方が遂に有効であらう。

兎に角多數の文法教科書を使用した評者の經驗から見て、これが最も使ひ易く且つ能率的であつたと云ふ評を下しても過言ではあるまい。

English Grammar

By Iwao Yamada

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中學三、四兩學年用 (全一冊)

定價 七十八錢

昭和六年 一月八日 文部省檢定済

spires. Sometimes the cloud descends and blots out everything. Again it lifts a little, showing cottages and distant Alps beneath its skirts. Then it sweeps over the whole valley like a veil, just broken here and there above a lonely chalet or a thread of distant dangling torrent foam. Sounds, too, beneath the mist are more strange. The torrent seems to have a hoarser voice and grinds the stones more passionately against its boulders. The cry of shepherds through the fog suggests the loneliness and danger of the hills. The bleating of penned sheep or goats, and the tinkling of the cowbells, are mysteriously distant and yet distinct in the dull dead air. Then, again, how immeasurably high above our heads appear the domes and peaks of snow revealed through chasms in the drifting cloud; how desolate the glaciers and the avalanches in gleams of light that struggle through the mist!

ライエル氏の新著『口語體英語の俗語慣用句辞典』

慶應大學教授 西脇順三郎

最近 Lyell 氏が「口語體英語の俗語慣用句」といふ立派な辞典を出版した。日本にも昔から俗語慣用句の辞典が多く出てゐるが皆 餘り役に立つてゐない點がある。その最も不完全なところは、俗語慣用句といふものは時代によつて變化するものであるから、その流通性の少なくなつてゐるものを現在使用する場合に注意すべきものである。多くの辞典にもその注意がないことである。入學試験などに時々今日餘り使用してゐない古い慣用句などが出る事がある。私などが子供の時から學んだ慣用句などは多くヴィクトリアン時代のものが多かつたやうであつた。古い俗語や慣用句を知る事は英文學をやる學生には必要であるが中學校でも高等學校でも英文學を専門としてゐない學生に對しては教師の教材は非常に注意して選擇すべきであると思ふ。今度出たライエル氏の辞典は此の點に注意されてゐるから非常に改革されてゐる。學生が使用する場合危險が少なくなつてゐる。著者は、先づ英國で使用されてゐるものとアメリカで使用されてゐるものと、特種の場合は區別が注意されてゐる。

次に(1)文學乃至散文に使用し得る句(2)日常の會話に使用し得るもの(3)親しい友人間に使用し得るもの(4)野卑なもの(5)餘り使用されてゐないものなどを區別して注意が書いてある。これは最も學生にとつて重要なところであるから、此の辞典は今迄にない價值を與へることになる。尙ほまた、英國と亞米利加とが區別されてゐるばかりでなく、ヴェイユ地方、愛蘭土、スコットランドなどが區別されてゐる。慣用句の使用に地方的區別といふことの非常に大切であることは云ふまでもない。次にこの辞典のよいことは俗語慣用句の使用上の便利に各々適例が與へられてゐることである。例題があるといふことは學生の運用に非常な影響がある。例の出てゐない辞典は死んでゐるといつてよい、著者は現今は早稲田大學、東京外國語學校に教鞭をとつてゐるものであるから實際學生に對する經驗から出た最良な例が集められてゐるものと信ずる。しかも例が日常語のスタイルで書かれてゐることがまた有益であると思ふ。

English Slang, Phrases
and Their Use Today

Reviewed by J. H. Burbank

During the last two years Mr. Lyell has led a life of almost hermit seclusion in Tokyo, but those of us who know his energy, and have heard him talk about his work, will not be surprised that he has to show for these years a work of really sound scholarship and—more than one can say about many scholarly books—of great practical use. His "Slang, Phrase and Idiom in Colloquial English and Their Use," published only a few weeks ago in Tokyo, has already run through its first edition, and the second is first disappearing from the bookstalls. It would seem that a book of this kind has been eagerly awaited by everyone, and particularly by the foreign student of English.

There are, of course, other colloquial dictionaries that explain the meanings of colloquial expressions, but no other that furnishes a satisfactory record of colloquial English as it is heard in this post-war age. The problems of when and how a particular expression should be used are the particular bugbears of the foreign student, and often cause even the native speaker to commit a conversational "faux pas." Yet the pre-existing dictionaries give little help in the first of these difficulties and none at all in the second. It is in these important respects that the new dictionary is already supplying a longfelt want.

Needs of Student

One may well ask: How it is that these very obvious needs of the native English speaker and of the foreign student should have remained unheeded for so

long? The answer lies in the fact that it is only in relatively recent years that any considerable academic importance has been attached to the acquisition of the colloquial. Nowadays there is a movement to exaggerate its claims to the prime place in foreign language study, in strong contrast to the method of the pre-war foreign student, who avoided the peculiar difficulties of informal English by confining his attention to the formal language, at any rate until he had learned to speak the language tolerably well.

The modern student, on the other hand, who has been persuaded to reverse the process, often enough finds himself helpless against difficulties which are uncharted in any of the existing grammars or dictionaries. The reaction, for example, of an irate English colonel on being addressed by a young man in a manner that would be suitable for a youthful companion, or a small boy, is not calculated to inspire confidence. It is against similar mistakes to this, which may be heard every day, that Mr. Lyell's dictionary should prove indispensable.

It must be admired however that this is not primarily a book of conversational etiquette, and that it is not expected to solve all the difficulties the student is likely to meet. To do so would require a book devoted solely to this purpose, and this has yet to be written.

The difficulties of usage are even more perplexing than those arising from special situations. The examples in Mr. Lyell's book are designed to show the appropriate usage of each expression as well as, in the most direct fashion, the meaning. They give evidence of a literary imagination for intelligent and forceful dialogue which is as unexpected as it is refreshing in a dictionary. Yet many of these colloquialisms have entered the popular vocabulary as a direct result of

the last war. They are not yet part of the logical structure of the language, and one feels they would yield to no other treatment than the one practised here.

Adventuring Among Words

In his Introduction the author reminds us of the joy adventuring among words. It is clear that he himself is no mean adventurer, for he evidently enjoys choosing appropriate dress for the wealth of colloquialisms recorded, and has managed to make most examples illustrative of some Anglo-Saxon trait. The psychological interest, besides making the acquisition of the colloquialisms more interesting, is an aid to memory; so that these examples are interesting reading as well as good teaching a rare combination at the best of times, but particularly rare in a dictionary.

A large portion of Mr. Lyell's Introduction, as might be expected, is devoted to a consideration of the importance of the colloquial in English study today. Liking the colloquial to the garniture and salt which give savour to the body of the dish and make it more palatable and digestible, he urges us not to forget the garnish, and warns us against the probable linguistic indigestion should we do so. Mr. Lyell's analogy is a sane and true one, and if we listen to his plea for a balanced diet we shall not go far wrong. The danger is rather, however, in the opposite direction to where Mr. Lyell is looking. The present generation needs no conversion to the joys of colloquialism; it appreciates them nightly, and indiscriminately in the motives, and is rather inclined, sometimes it may be

Slang, Phrase and Idiom
in
Colloquial English
and
Their Use

By Thomas Lyell

Price 2.80 Postage 10 sen

even encouraged by its teachers, to substitute the spice for the body of the dish. What we need today is a book to show us what the colloquial really is—its difficulties, dangers and delights—; and this Mr. Lyell has given us.

Conversational Behavior

By classification and example the reader is introduced to the difficulties of conversational behavior and usage. He is shown the temperamental nature of the colloquial—how it responds to every fresh dictate of fashion. He sees it in so many different forms that he often wonders whether they can really be English; although they bear the unmistakable stamp of Anglo-Saxon personality and character. He begins to realize that the erratic colloquial forms are far harder than a correct formal English for the foreigner to master. But the dictionary would have failed in its avowed purpose if it had only carried the reader so far and no further. The difficulties are demonstrated to be interesting hazards in the linguistic

game, which do not daunt, but rather quicken, the imagination of the adventurer in language: For is not the essence of all adventure the unexpected? The rewards, so Mr. Lyell seems to tell us, are sufficiently attractive. They are, to use his own words, which it would be difficult to improve upon, "a more intimate knowledge, not only of our language, but also of ourselves, our lives and characters, thus bringing about a closer understanding. . . ."

Any review of this book would be incomplete without some notice of its general make-up, printing and binding. For this the Hokuseido Press is responsible, and it must be congratulated on a notable achievement in book-making for Japan. In appearance the dictionary is in no way inferior to the well-known publications of the Oxford University Press. It remains us in particular of the Oxford Pocket Dictionary, except for an additional gold and black design on the cover of the Tokyo publication, which is a distinct improvement on the original. The type is good and marvellously free from typographical errors.

(Continued from page 8)

a car-load of munitions. 軍需品一貨車
General Yu Hsi-shan. 于正山

Payantala. 白音太來=通遼 Tungliao.

General Chie. Chi Chin-chung (汲金純)?

had his forces formally incorporated into the general reserve self-defense corps. 彼の軍隊を正式に一般の豫備自衛軍中に編入させた

trench mortar. 塹壕臼砲

Tientsin. 天津

Manchurian railways nominally Chinese-owned but built with Japanese money. 表面上支那の所有なれ共日本の金を以て敷設された満洲の鐵道

Tokyo's note to Nanking. 日本政府の對支(南京)政府通牒

monopoly of trade equivalent to closing the 'open door'. 門戸開放を閉鎖するに等しき貿易の獨占

backs Tokyo on railways. 鐵道問題に關して東京日本政府の立場を援助する

Japanese Ordnance Department. 兵器部 changed past manner of purchasing only from Japanese firms. 日本の商會からのみ買つて居た以前の遣方を變更した

equal Manchurian opportunities. 満洲に於ける機會均等

a policy of strict control of their attempted activities. 彼等の活動計畫に對し嚴重なる取締るる政策

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編輯を終つて

本月から本誌が始めて御目見得することになりました、本誌が以つて生れた使命は英學界諸家の經驗談とか或は隨筆等を始めとして歐米一流の記事を抄録讀者の時文英語研究に親ましめ又我北星堂が毎月發行しつゝある新刊書を讀者に紹介せんとするものであります。頁の少ない小誌ではあるが生れ出づる悩みはあります、まづ原稿を集めて、體裁を考へ體裁と申しても月並の月報とは幾分異りスツキリと高尚なものにしたといふ觀念を以つて體裁に腐心する、それから印刷部に廻し、組んできたゲラ刷を校正して——それで一段落とはゆかない、體裁が生きるか死ぬるかの境である make up が必要であります。この make up することは新聞にせよ雜誌にせよその優劣如何で随分垢抜けるものも田舎臭くなるものもその手腕一つであります。

本誌はやつと産聲を擧げた許りであるから未だ甚だ幼稚であるが、生れ乍らにして賢明なる思想と自信を持つて居るのであります。

不手前味噌の記

一、讀者は本誌の編輯振りが、餘りに手前味噌の様に思はれるかも知りません、然し其處は本誌と讀者との間の關係を一層親しいものとするために北星堂が何をしつゝあるか、北星堂の英書が海外に於て如何なる讃辭批評を受けつゝあるか、等の事を御報知申上げて北星堂の愛顧者諸氏と共に喜び或は考へたいと思ふからに外ならないのであります。

二、御覽の通り紙數が極めて渺い小誌です、盛澤山の事は出来ません、然し本誌は私共の諸出版物の中の各書の粹を抜いて御目に懸ける事をする積りで居ります、従つて其等の箇所は良書中の更に最も良き部分のエキスをあつて、獨立して御讀み下さるべく充分の價值のあることゝ信じて居ります。

三、時文研究の欄は毎號設ける事に致して居ります。活きた英語を忘却しないと云ふ事は古典的文學的なものゝ研究と共に私共の最も心懸けたいと思ふ所であります。

四、讀者諸君からの讀者欄への御投稿も大いに歡迎したいと思つて居りますが至つて小誌故載る載らぬ長短の按撫は御任せを願ひます、それではまた三月にお目にかゝります。

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